
Rasse und Volk by Albrecht Wirth

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the Sudan, the official holiday, following Mohammedan customs, is Friday, not Sunday, and commands given by English officers to their Arabian troops are in Turkish, the official language of the state.

The cities of the Sudan are being planned for future greatness; Khartum, which had to be built again from its foundations, and Port Sudan, which eight years ago was not marked on the map and which has already been established as a great commercial emporium and port of call for this region. The Sudanese government, whether it approves of the theory or not, is working out in practice some interesting experiments in state socialism. It builds and runs its railways, tramways and boats of all descriptions, manages its own water supply and electric lighting systems. In addition, the government owns a great deal of land and, fearing a land boom with its resultant collapse, has refused to sell its land but rents it on short-time leases. Whether that is a wise thing to do is still a question, for it discourages the coming in of capital which is needed in the development of the country's resources. Labor is also needed to increase the population decimated by the recent wars. A moderate estimate gives a decrease of seventy per cent in the population and this enormous gap Mr. Low proposes to fill by the importation of Indian Mohammedans.

An interesting introduction by Lord Cromer discusses the necessity of abolishing the Capitulations in Egypt. While he would not place foreigners under the jurisdiction of the same courts as the natives, he would substitute some form of justice which should be more under the control and regulation of the Egyptian government. The question of Capitulations is one that the present war will probably solve.

Rasse und Volk. By ALBRECHT WIRTH. Halle a. S. Niemayer: 1914. Pp. vi, 353.

This book written just before the outbreak of the war is a glorification of that new spirit of nationalism, which animates Germany and to a less extent the rest of the world and the results of which are to be seen on the battlefields of Europe today. Just how strong that feeling of nationalism is, may be judged from the quotation: "Race is in fact something divine. For it does not come from us, but is independent of us, beyond us; on the contrary we are dependent upon it. It is far stronger than we; it is predestined. And just as there is no refuge from God except

in Him, so there is no escape from the race except in subordination to it, a conscious unification with it."

There has always been a race feeling even before the days when Greece divided the world into Greeks and Barbarians, but this feeling, Celtic or German or Arabian as it might be, was hardly more than a community of language and culture. In the Reformation which set Protestant against Catholic, is to be found "the unconscious beginning of the nationalism of today" and this discovery of race was accentuated by the great voyages of discovery which disclosed so many new races to the European world. It was not until the nineteenth century however that modern nationalism had its rise, finding its first great exponent in Gobineau and his studies on the inequality of the human races. His work has been carried on by philologists, anthropologists, and psychologists who by emphasizing race differences have paved the way for race prejudices. In 1894 when the "Yellow Peril" was first discovered, the world in general became conscious of this new spirit; and it is since that time that race feeling, race hatred, race consciousness have become stock phases in common use.

Wirth elaborates on the fact that each race must have its own language, its own culture, its own religion, but he admits that no race is strong which is racially pure but only those which are the result of a mixture of many strains. He does not go as far as Chamberlain in trying to prove that most of the world's genuises were German, though he discusses the question as to whether Christ was Aryan or Jew; but he does claim that Europe is largely composed of German-made or German-ruled states, and cites France, England and Russia as examples. He treats of the racial influence in politics; counts the numbers of the white, yellow, and black races, weighing them against each other, and of the Teutons and Slavs; and attempts to define "Was ist Deutsch."

His conclusion is that nationalism is the necessary and logical state of modern society and its inevitable result is war. Since the birth of the "Yellow Peril" in 1894 there has been an almost constant succession of wars and the intervals have been filled with a bitter race competition in industry and commerce. With nationalism comes imperialism which means the expansion of the strong state at the expense of the weak. And then to give a practical turn to his philosophy and to drive home its application to German affairs, this German writer notes the colonies which

other European nations have gained, insists that Germany must have her share, but, as colonies over the sea are a source of danger rather than strength, he urges an increase of German territory in Europe and closes with a sentence that has an ominous ring today: "Der Vaterland muss grosser sein."

Japan Today and Tomorrow. By HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE.
New York: Macmillan. 1914. Pp. ix, 291.

Dr. Mabie attempts to interpret the spirit and character of the Japanese people as shown "in its attitude toward nature and religion, its social habits, its tastes and recreations, its historic ideals, the qualities of body and mind formed by its long historic discipline, its instinctive reaction under the stimulus of new conditions." Dr. Mabie describes in charming style certain of the picturesque features of the country and life of Japan.

Two interesting chapters are those dealing with Count Okuma, one containing a stenographic report of a conversation with him. To Count Okuma, Japan's greatest need is a chance to stop and find herself; for her progress has been so rapid that she has had no opportunity to work out the best means of development but has had to resort to every kind of makeshift to assist in her progress. The most hopeful sign today is that she has awakened to a realization of her situation and is making her dissatisfaction known in regard to education, religion, in fact every phase of national life. In government, the formation of political parties, though it occasions frequent changes of ministries and a corresponding decrease in administrative efficiency, is doing more than anything else to give the mass of the people an interest and training in political life which is absolutely essential to Japan's future.

A Decade of American Government in the Philippines, 1903-1913.
By DAVID P. BARROWS. New York: World Book Company.
1914. Pp. xiv, 66.

This little book, prepared as an additional chapter for the third edition of the author's *History of the Philippines*, furnishes a most convenient and excellent summary of the events of the American occupation since 1903; a topic on which Dr. Barrows is qualified to write authoritatively by reason of his ten years' experience in the Philippines as city superintendent of the schools at Manila, chief of the bureau of non-Christian tribes of the Philippines, and director of education for the Philippines. A brief prologue sum-